THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

A Succession of Fruit.

"The circle of pears" signifies a selection of varieties which ripen in regular and continuous succession, including such as become fit for the table after they have been gathered. In this restricted sense the word "circle" might also be extended to Apples; for in this district it is not difficult to keep some kinds till the fruit of the next summer is fully matured. Cherries, Plums, and Peaches, however, are not winter fruit; and with us, the two latter scarcely occupy more than a *quadrant*, or one quarter of a year.

The fine climate of the Genesee Country, has not been properly appreciated by many of our independent freeholders, in regard to its benign influences in maturing fruit; or at least they have shown but little disposition to take advantage of its benefits; and the season of fresh fruits with many of them, is broken into short *curves* with considerable *gaps* between. During a journey of some fifty miles which we lately took among wealthy farmers, we were curious to observe what trees were deemed sufficient to supply their families with one of the simplest of all wholesome luxuries; and in more than nine cases out of ten, exclusive of common orchards, the number was very small. We observed in several places, rows of the Horse-Plum tree, accompanied by no other kind. Sometimes a Pear tree or two occurred, and sometimes a few trees of the common red cherry. Was that all? Not at every farm house; but we believe that where more kinds were found at one place, fewer kinds were found at another. We make these remarks with unfeigned regret.

Would it not be well to consider if one kind of cherry affords so much comfort for a few days, whether it would not be well to prolong the feast for a month or more? If the sour pie-cherry is esteemed delicious by your children when half ripe, what would they think of the White and Black Tartarian, the Black Caroun, or the Transparent Gean, at perfect maturity? Children would not disorder their stomachs with trash, if they could get something better; and it is incumbent on those who have the means, to provide for them. It need not lessen the crop of wheat one bushel.

Not much ground is necessary to accommodate a family in this way. Try it: It is well worth a trial. Every farmer ought to have a FRUIT GARDEN. A plate of good fruit is better than either wine or brandy; and counting our friends as they come to visit us, more eyes would brighten at the exhibition.

Hessian Fly and Wheat Insect.

Good entomologists are few in proportion to other cultivators of the sciences. When their attention is directed therefore, to such insects as interfere with our rural economy; and successfully point out to us practicable methods for counteracting such invaders of our rights, we are always thankful,—though we have to regret that *to be useful* seems to have occupied less of their attention than the interests of gardening and agriculture demands.

The following extracts are from a letter which we lately received, and were written by one who has looked closely into such matters. We only add that he is a practical farmer.

"The Hessian Fly and Wheat Insect, both belong to the same genus, called *Cecidomyia* by modern entomologists. *Tipula* I believe was the old genus from which the former was separated.

* * * * *

"The best and most interesting part of the story has not been told:—The Hessian Fly is destroyed by a minute but formidable enemy, called the *Ceraphron destructor* by SAY; and the Wheat Insect by *two* enemies that destroy it in the same manner as the Ichneumon does the caterpillar. [That is to say, they deposit their eggs in the skin, and the larvæ which hatch out from those eggs, then feed on the living caterpillar, or Wheat Insect, till they destroy it.]

"I see no good cause for alarm, either on account of the Hessian Fly or of the Wheat Insect, as both are thinned by their winged enemies, and sometimes nearly extirpated. If our winter had been an ordinary one, we should have had tolerable crops of wheat in despite of the Fly. The more I become acquainted with the habits and manners of insects, the more I have to admire the wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in the creation."

Products of the Dairy.

An esteemed correspondent and subscriber near Philadelphia, has sent us an account of the products of their dairy, during a period of twelve years, including for each year the number of cows, the pounds of BUTTER made, and the average price per pound; and he would be gratified by a statement accurately calculated from account books carefully kept, showing the products of one or more dairies in this district. It has been long since suggested that the pastures of the Genesee Country, were richer and more nutritious than those of lower latitudes; and it would be a satisfaction to have the validity of this opinion fairly tested.

Our correspondent says, "I have carfully kept registers of different things for nearly twenty years, and I now have FACTS to build upon. The average duantity of BUTTER from each cow is about *one hundred pounds.* The cows were all selected with care, and were as good, and as well kept, both summer and winter, as any cows in this part of the world,—having been sheltered in warm stables throughout the cold seasons. Butter is one of our staple articles, and affords the farmer more clear profit than raising grain or fatting cattle. The business of the dairy by us, ought therefore to be well understood."

We presume that the cows mentioned were selected from the common breed of the country; and not from any of the IMPROVED kinds which are now so famous as "deep milkers."

Manures.

Manure is the wealth of the farmer. This proposition cannot be too often repeated and enforced, for on the full belief of this axiom, and a corresponding practice, the success of the farmer mainly depends. Manure, wherever it may be found on the farm, is beneficial, but it never does all the good it might, unless it is properly prepared and judiciously applied. Most farmers are content if they are able to empty their yards once in two or three years of the accumulated piles of straw and cattle manure, at a loss of nearly one half its efficient qualities; and the exuberant fertility of our western lands has hitherto in part justified this careless management of this important item in husbandry. Compost, or a mixture of earth with common manure, kept in a pile until the union and decomposition is perfect, is undoubtedly the best application that can be made to land. The efficient power is also greatly increased, as the earths employed in making the pile absorb the gases produced by the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter, and become nearly of equal value. The mud which accumulates in swamps and low lands, where it lies useless and unproductive, may in this manner be converted into one of the most active restorers of exhausted soils. The yarding of cattle is to be preferred where practicable, to suffering them to run at large, and the additional quantity of manure made by stabling will, independent of the saving in fodder, nearly pay the expense of erecting stables for their accommodotion.

Common sense would teach a farmer, that the sooner manure, when applied to the soil, can be put under the surface, the better the effect will be, and the less of its fertilizing qualities will be lost. Spread over the surface it certainly does good, but in a much less degree than when put under the surface. To this philosophical application of manure, much of success in the improved system of farming is owing, as it necessarily involves a rotation of crops, two principles of the first importance in ameliorating the soil, and advancing its products. Formerly the most of the manure was applied to the meadow lands, scattered over their surface, and these were allowed to remain in grass so long, that continued attention was required to produce ordinary burdens. It was erroneously supposed that the ploughing of lands intended for mowing would be destructive of grass crops, and their renewal as at present practiced was not dreamed of. Now, where the soil is not so wet as to forbid it—and the system of draining leaves few pieces inaccessible to the plough—meadows are su

jected to the same system of rotation as the rest of the farm, and when properly managed, no deficiency either in quality or quantity of hay need be apprehended. Experience here in the application of manure, is in perfect accordance with theory, and shows that when nature is properly understood, the way she points out will be found the easiest and most productive to the agriculturist.

The manner in which manures perform the effects attributed to them, there is reason to believe, is at present very imperfectly understood. That they become accessary in some way to the growth of plants is certain, and the general opinion seems to be that the decomposed matter is taken up by the roots, and again becomes incorporated in the new structure. Is it not possible, however, that the electric or magnetic influence, which seems to pervade nature, and the activity of which every new discovery tends more fully to develop, has a more important agency in the growth of plants than has generally been admitted? In the construction of the electric pile it is well known that alternate substances of metallic and animal or vegetable origin are employed, which seems to be precisely the condition in which the manures are the most effective. Vegetation does not succeed in the pure minerals which form the foundation of the various earths, nor will it flourish where the richest, and of course purest, manure is alone employed. Is it not probable then that the mixture of these moistened with water, constructing a true voltaic pile, by exciting the secretory powers of the plant, gives it vitality, and the powers of aggregation or growth. We throw out these hints for the examination of the curious, merely adding, that in whatever way they operate, manures are indispensable to the success of the farmer. c.

Making Pork.

The business of fattening pork for sale is practiced to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of pork making drains, instead of replenishing the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary, first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs in the respect of easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, &c. and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding ry, unless this is required for young pigs, and in general every thing they will eat to advantage, or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the materials intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed, has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profits. If given out raw much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cooking. Corn is without a peradventure the best article ever produced for making good pork; and though other substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality, yet experience has proved that the real corn fed meat is on the whole superior to all others. Hogs will fat on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, and who is celebebrated for the weight of his hogs, and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats, rather than not have them to mix with his breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort, may have some improved animals in his pens. The time has gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight.

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcass that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should be kept in clover pasture, a field being allotted to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that the feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as to run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dai the long snouted, hump-backed, slab-sided animals, that are too frequently found among farmers, and disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has reckoned without his host, and has thrown away both time and money. There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly produced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degrees of aptitude to fatten; and these swine feed. He thinks they eat the mixture better than clear corn meal, are less liable to a surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them. Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on them, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are more extensively used for fattening hogs than any other of the cultivated roots, and are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when cooked they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas. The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence of the practical results of apple feeding are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. Where convenient let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn, oat, peas, or buckwheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers barrels with sound sweet pork of the first quality. If any however are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potatoe fed, with corn or peas, and with similar results. c.

Acid in Wood—its Effect on Salt and Butter.

It has been frequently remarked by those who are in the habit of packing butter, that that kept best put down in stone, the next best in oak or white ash firkins, the wood of which had been boiled for several hours previous to working, and that butter packed in firkins made of unprepared wood frequently acquired a strong and disagreeable flavor, which seriously injured its quality. The reason of this has not been generally understood. Mr. Moir, of Scotland, has been instituting a series of experiments on the subject, which appears to have thrown some light on the matter. He found that most kinds of wood contain considerable quantities of *pyrolignic* acid, which decomposes the salt with which it comes in contact. The *linden*, or basswood, was the only wood he found entirely free, but the other kinds he experimented upon were easily freed from the acid by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. It is evident that firkins made of staves prepared in this way would be decidedly improved, and as the preservation of butter in a sweet and pure state is an important matter to the dairyman, we think much would be gained by a proper attention to the vessels in which it is packed.

The fact that wood in general contains large quantities of pyrolignic acid is no new discovery, or its injurious effects upon salt unknown. At the large salt works in the Austrian Tyrol, the water as it flows from the springs is too weak to be profitably boiled. To raise it to a proper degree of strength recourse is had to evaporation. This is effected in immense buildings, very high, and filled from top to bottom with closely pressed faggots of fine brush. The water is conducted to reservoirs in the top of these buildings, and thence is distributed in such a manner as to fall through the whole mass of faggots to the bottom, where it is received into cisterns or reservoirs, from which it is conveyed in pipes to the places for boiling. In this process of percolating through the brush, it is found to gain in strength nearly one half, or rather from the immense surface of water exposed by this method to the action of the air, the evaporation is so rapid that this effect is produced. It was found that different kinds of brush had very different effects on the quality and quantity of salt produced, and some after repeated experiments were pronounced entirely inadmissible. Those that contained the least acid were found universally the best, and at the present time little besides the fine twigs of the linden is used for re-

placing such faggots as at very distant intervals of time it becomes necessary to remove, the salt giving them, by its constant and thorough saturation, an almost unlimited duration. G.

White Rats.

A year or two since a friend of ours had some pumpkins late in the fall, lying in his barn, and once or twice he observed among them some white animal, which he at first supposed to be a white weasel; but on obtaining a fairer view, saw it was a rat. Driven to its retreat, it was found that a pair of them had taken possession of one of the largest pumpkins, in which they had commenced a nest, preparatory to a winter's abode. They were both killed. There was not we believe a dark hair upon them, and though not a pure white, having a slight yellowish tinge, their appearance was on the whole singular. They were evidently *Albinoes*, having the pink eyes so peculiar to that race, whether belonging to man or to the animal. A week or two since we caught in a trap another. possessing the same peculiarities of color, and the Albino conformation. Several years since we shot a squirrel, resembling in size and in every respect one of the common black or grey squirrels, except that he was of a pure and beautiful white, and had the pink eyes so characteristic of the Albino. He was one of the finest looking animals we have ever seen, and there was a feeling of regret, that in order to secure him for a closer inspection it was necessary to kill him. There was not a hair of any other color than pure white upon him, and his large bushy tail, as he frolicked on the ground or playfully leaped about on the trees, gave him a most elegant appearance. Albinoes exist among all races of men; even among the negroes of Africa, Park found one of chalkey whiteness; and wherever they exist, the striking peculiarity attending their eyes, serves to render them more observable, and entirely distinct from any other of the same race. G.

New Application of Electricity.

We noticed not long since, in a foreign journal, a wager between a London scientific gardener, and a celebrated cook, that the former would produce a handsome salad of mustard and cress *from the seed*, before the latter could cook, in good style, a leg of mutton to be eaten with the salad. The wager was won by the gardener. The process was to immerse the seed for a time in oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and bringing in contact with the whole an electrical machine. By the same agent hen's eggs, which require twenty or twenty-one days to hatch by animal heat, have been hatched in a few hours. Water apparently free from any animalculæ, in an hour can be rendered full of living insects. It has long been suspected that what is called electro-magnetism performed a prominent part in the formation and growth of animal and vegetable matter, and these experiments would seem to place the matter beyond a doubt. Should these results be confirmed by further experiments, a new era in physiology, both vegetable and animal, may be considered as commenced, and another step taken in drawing the veil which shrouds the mysterious operations in the inner courts of the temple of nature. G.

Fruit in Pennsylvania.

A correspondent remarks: "It has been an extraordinary fruit season. We have an abundance of Plums, Pears, Apples, and Quinces. The birds made great havoc among the fruit of a Yellow Gage tree finely loaded; and before I was aware of their misdeeds, they had not left a handful fit to be eaten. I must do as others have done:—*shoot them*. The Baltimore Oriole is the worst thief."

Scientific Intelligence.

We are informed by the same correspondent, that "a large package of curiosities, bird-skins, &c. &c. was recently received at Philadelphia from the enterprising young traveler JOHN R. TOWNSEND, accompanied by a long and very interesting letter. He was then at the mouth of the Columbia River with Professor NUTTALL. They had one large package stolen by some felons who probably mistook it for something else, in consequence of seeing the great care bestowed on it by the naturalists. Townsend's Travels are to be published on his return, which he expects will be soon,—either across the Rocky Mountains, or by the way of London."

African Honey Bee.

We do not recollect that we have any where noticed a description of the honey bee alluded to in the following extract from the journal of Mr. Grout, Missionary in South Africa. Those who have seen the large hornet nests of New England, nearly of the size of a half bushel, and their beautifully arranged but worthless combs, will readily understand how valuable they would be were they filled with honey, and easily accessible as now. Mr. Grout says—"The people of this place," (Gorah, a village twelve miles from Sunday River,) "having known Mr. Reed, received us cordially. When we asked for food, we were told they had no bread, but they brought us plenty of both sweet and sour milk, the latter being an important article of their living. They prefer it sour, as do also the Dutch. They also brought us a bowl of superior candied honey. Bees are plenty in this country. They, like the hornets of our country, make their nests upon the bushes, so that they are easily found by the people, and their honey readily taken." G.

IPORTATION OF STOCK.—A lot of cattle, &c. passed through this city on Thursday evening, consisting of fourteen head, all under four years old, weighing 24,000 lbs.—2 calves, 500 lbs.—2 jacks, 800 lbs.—and 8 pigs 450 lbs. We are informed that the cattle were splendid specimens of the Improved Short Horns, and were on their way to Missouri.

New Sulky.—Gideon Hotchkiss, Esq. of Broome county, has just finished a sulky of an improved and curious construction. In explanation we quote from the Broome County Courier as follows:

"The main improvements at which Mr. H. has aimed, are,ease to the rider, and strength and lightness of the vehicle;—points, which in the opinion of many of our intelligent citizens, who had opportunity to examine his sulky on Monday and Tuesday, he has fully secured. The axle is composed of a light rod of iron, one fourth of an inch in diameter; supported by four small eliptic rods, so balanced in their power against each other, as to give any desirable strength to the axle. On this apparently frail foundation, are affixed, springs, similar to the eliptic springs, but in the form of a hexagon, and resting upon one centre, which is surmounted by the seat. The appearance of the vehicle is peculiarly neat and trim, and there seems room for little doubt of its decided superiority over all other carriages of its kind."

ERRATA.—Page 145, col. 3, line 15 *from bottom*, for "not" read *no*—page 274, col. 3, line 8, for "dried" read *died*—line 38, for "sent us" read *sent up*.

The Crops--Corn and Broom-Corn.

We have never heard of an autumn frost in this latitude, except that in the early part of September, 1816, that cut off the corn crop entirely, and although more or less threatened every year, with destructiun by untimely frosts, yet doth the Lord strangely temper the cold wind to the tender corn, and preserve it for the sustenance of man. The cold piercing wind of Tuesday morning, from the northern regions of perpetual frost, drove us to the fireside, quite as much so as in the dead of winter, yet, wonderful to relate, the frost is not so severe as to kill the corn, or seriously injure it in this town, but in the changes of weather from hot to cold, we have usually three nights, each colder than the preceding. Our paper is going to press, and we very much fear that we shall have to record in our next paper a total destruction of both the Indian and broom-corn crops.—*Northampton Rep.*

SILK PRINT WORKS.—The site of Phillips' Mills, or Waterhill, in Lynn, including the Pond, and about six acres of land adjacent, has recently been purchased by Henry A. Breed, Esq. A new building of brick, 88 feet by 40, and 5 stories high, is to be added to the establishment for the printing of Silks. At these works Silks and Ginghams are put up in a style superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen, and we believe that they are equaled by nothing of the kind in this country. Mr. Breed is about forming a new company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars;—a new pond is to be dug, larger than the other, and the whole works are to be carried on with energy, which will constitute another very considerable item in the prosperity of the town.—*Lynn Star.*

SEED WHEAT.--To obtain good seed wheat, take the bundles and shake or slightly beat them over a box, and the earliest and plumpest kernels will fall out, which will be the best for seed. This method will tend to improve wheat, and it is attended with very little trouble.—*Ib.*

From the Northampton Republican.

Forty Years Difference in Price.

		1796	1836
Wheat	per bushel,	$0,67	$1,75 to 2,50
Rye,	"	0,40 to 0,50	1,12 to 1,25
Corn,	"	0,40 to 0,42	1,00 to 1,25
Oats,	"	0,20 to 0,25	0,50 to 0,62
Butter,	per lb.	0,08	0,17 to 0,20
Cheese,	"	0,04 to 0,06	0,08 to 0,12
Lard,	"	0,08	0,14 to 0,16
Pork,	shear,	0,08	0,15 to 0,17
Day's work,	in summer,	0,50	1,00 to 1,25
Six months,	"	$40,00 to 60,00	$84,00 to 108,00
Six "	winter,	24,00	60,00 to 72,00
Six mos.	School,	30,00	60,00 to 120,00
Rainbow	Land,	80,00 to 100,00	100,00 to 150,00
Plough	Land,	30,00 to 50,00	80,00 to 150,00
Wood	Land,	2,50 to 4,00	18,00 to 40,00

COMMUNICATIONS.

Curing Clover by Cocking.

BY W. G.

I have this year given the new mode of curing clover for hay as fair a trial as circumstances would admit, and it has perfectly succeeded. I had a piece of about three acres, from which I last year took barley and spring wheat, and seeded down with clover and timothy for mowing. It grew very thick and heavy, (by the by, Mr. Editor, it was the same piece of ground for the treatment of which I received, a year or two since, such a gentle reprimand from an English correspondent of the Montreal Herald,) lodged early, and I cut it the first of my mowing. The weather was good at the time of cutting, and before night, the work of each day was put up in cocks of from 80 to 120 lbs. weight. It was of course free from all external moisture, and considerably wilted. It stood in the cocks nearly a week without being disturbed—did not heat except in a trifling degree, and when it was opened for the final drying, it was as bright and fresh as hay need to be. It resembled plants dried in the shade, every leaf and blossom remaining entire, and few or none falling off, as is usually the case with clover cured in the ordinary way. During the whole time the cocks stood in the field the weather was fine, with the exception of one heavy shower, which gave them a thorough wetting. Whether they would have come out as well had the weather been constantly wet, may be considered questionable. As it was, it was decidedly the finest lot of clover hay I ever saw put in a barn, and shall for the future use the method of cocking in preference to any other. There were about ten tons on the land mowed, a tolerable crop for the first cutting after seeding. W. G.

Recipe to Cure Pork Hams.

BY E. FOOTE.

7 lbs. salt,
3 ozs. salt-peter,
6 red peppers,
4 gallons water.

Make a pickle according to these proportions, sufficient to cover your hams well, by putting the salt, salt-peter and peppers, into the water, cold from the well or spring, and stirring it well till the salt is nearly dissolved. Pack your hams in a barrel or other vessel, and pour your pickle on them, stirring it well at the time, that the undissolved salt may be all poured to your hams. Be careful that they be all covered with the pickle, and kept so for six weeks; then take them out and wash or rinse them off in *clean cold* water, hang them up and let them drain for a day or two, then smoke them with sugar maple or hickory chips or wood, green from the tree, which makes the purest and sweetest smoke of any kind of wood I am acquainted with, and makes it entirely unnecessary to put sugar and molasses in the pickle, as I used to do.

My method of smoking is, if in moderate fall or winter weather, to make one smoke in twenty-four hours—if in severe winter weather, two. The object to be aimed at in regulating the smokes is, first, to make as little fire as you can, and make a good strong smoke—second, to let your hams get thoroughly cooled through after each smoke, before another is made. Every farmer who uses an axe, knows how rapidly a cold frosty axe collects pyroligneous acid, or essence of smoke. While hams are cold they collect it as rapidly, and as they become warm it dries into them. If you increase the heat so as to make them drip the fat, you lessen the weight of your hams and injure their flavor. With regard to the credit of my hams in market I will only say, that gentlemen in Cleveland, who have used hams of my curing, pronounce them equal to any they have ever seen, and they command the highest price in market. E. Foote.

Brooklyn, Ohio, Sept. 1836.

The Season and the Crops in Berkshire.

Extract of a letter form a subscriber in Berkshire county, Mass., dated Richmond, Sept. 9, 1836:

In my last, I brought brief notices of the season up to the early part of June. In continuation it may be said, that that was a cold and forbidding month. We had some warm days, but in comparison with those of its namesakes in former years, they were "few and far between," and the transitions from their mild and agreeable temperament to unwelcome chilling blasts were sudden, and for the season extreme. North-easterly winds, with much rain, were predominant—one or two frosts, though not injurious ones, added to the varieties of weather.

July was much warmer than its predecessor, but was rather rainy. The storms were usually followed with high north-westerly winds, which soon dried the surface of the earth. No frosts.

August was a cold dry month, with a great portion of cloudy weather, attended by two frosts, which in some places left testimonials of their visits on potatoe tops, &c., though we conclude not to a killing extent. We earnestly hope that our friend Jack, whose visits are welcome enough, and whose labors are appreciable at proper times, will be satisfied with the calls by which he has signified his attachment to the valleys of Berkshire, and content himself in his cold hiding place, until our latter harvests are matured and gathered in, and we at leisure to give him a cordial greeting, and witness without regret the humorous results of his fantastic freaks.

Crops in this county have in general been good. Grass, on upland meadows, was one-fourth, a third, and in some instances one-half, better than it was on the same fields last year. The effects of plaster as a dressing on such lands, though always salutary, have been unusually great the past season. On low lands there has been, in some instances, a deficiency of burthen, particularly when cut at the usual time. We attribute this to their superabundant wetness in June. When, however, these meadows were permitted to remain until near the close of haying, their quantity has been greatly increased. Farmers in this region are much inclined to mow *all* their grass too early, and we wonder that the evils resulting from so sad a mistake do not lead to its correction. For our own part, of the two extremes we would prefer having our grass rather over ripe, to cutting it prematurely. Both courses, however, should be avoided, and the right one pursued. But how prone are we to forget, that *maturity* in the grasses, before they are secured for future uses, is an indispensable requisite in the plan of rural economy, and is as essential to the health, comfort and maturity of our stock, as sound and wholesome food are contributive to the well being of ourselves and families. And where is the individual who would not pity the presumptive folly of a man, if he were to thrust his sickle into his wheat while in flower, or while the ungrown berry was yet soft with the mucilage of embryo? What hope could be entertained of wavy grainfields, if thus slaughtered in the maturing youth of their existence. Labor must fail of its reward, and the supporting staff of life become a *broken reed* in the hand of him who would be sustained by it—"meager famine" would "spread her raven wing" as far as the influence of such a course was felt.

How often do we behold the laborer dexterously swinging his scythe through his grass ere yet the timothy has opened its florets to the early dew, or the downy panicle of the red-top has spread its puny arms to wave in the summer breeze. And if error exist in the former, is it not equally visible in the latter case?—or is not *mature* and solid food essential to the well-being of the horse and ox that plough our fields, and perform many services to which our puny strength is inadequate—the cow which quietly yields her rich and wholesome beverage, or the uncomplaining sheep, that submissively resigns its own coat that a fabric may be found to protect us from the rigorous inclemencies of winter? A merciful man is merciful to his beast, and one of the best ways of manifesting it, is surely by furnishing them good food.

Another reason why grass should not be mown too early, is the injury which mowing lands must necessarily experience from such a course. If we would check the vigorous growth of healthy vegetables, there is no surer method of accomplishing the object than to cut them when in such a state. A cause is evident: the effort which is made to throw forth new shoots in root as well as branch, tends to exhaustion, and unless the soil in which the plant is located be very strong, or restoratives be freely applied, this ultimately takes place, sooner or later, in ratio with the richness of the soil and hardiness of the plant. Hence the necessity which so often arises of ploughing up exhausted meadows, and again stocking them, a process which not unfrequently needs passing through with almost as soon as the surface is brought to a pleasant condition for the mower.

The wheat crop was never better, or at least has not been better since we have had knowledge of crops, than it has been the present season. Berkshire was originally a county in which much wheat was raised, but from some cause, probably an exhaustion of those constituents in the soil which are necessary to its growth, poor crops, except on new land, were for a long time obtained, insomuch that its culture was nearly abandoned. But our soil is evidently returning to its ancient fertility—we have this season seen excellent crops of winter wheat (though on a small scale compared with western) in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox and Rich-

mond, and of spring wheat in these and many other towns.

Rye has given a good crop, though perhaps not so heavy one as in many years. The attention is not paid to the culture of this, or the preceding crop, which their merit demands. They are either of them worthy of the farmer's care. Let it not be inferred from what we have said, that we have enough and to spare of the good articles mentioned. Berkshire, as long as her hills are white with sheep, and her valleys rapidly filling with a manufacturing population, can *never* raise her own bread stuffs. Her farmers, however, we think should attempt raising at least their own supply.

Barley, notwithstanding the liberal price it bears in market, is not *much* cultivated. We have seen excellent fields of it in Adams, Williamstown and Pittsfield.

The oat crop, so far as our observation has extended, is good, and considering we are not a ploughing and sowing people, an immense quantity has been raised in the county. But we are great consumers, and probably they will go off without materially affecting the price.

Peas and flax are crops which are but occasionally to be met with. We have seen several fields which were very fine.

Corn, it will be recollected, failed to a great extent in the first planting. It came and generally stood well after the process had been gone through with the second time, and as far as good growth of stalk is concerned, we should think it much better than usual; but it is very late of necessity, and unless frosts should keep off for a month to come, there will be but *very little*.

Potatoes and ruta baga look favorably.

The orchards promise a supply. Though a very great surplussage of the apple and pear, quinces, plums and peaches are out of the question.

The market of most kinds of produce is high. Wheat flour $9,00 per barrel, and other bread stuffs in proportion. Oats will probably stand at 50 cents through the season. Wool has been at an advance of from ten to fifteen per cent. from last year, but at present the market is rather silent. Future prices are considered uncertain.

The cattle show and fair of our Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsford, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of Oct. when we expect, and we think with reason, that the exhibition will far surpass those of former years. The annual address will be given on Thursday, by H. W. Bishop, Esq, President of the Society. From his long attachment to agricultural pursuits, the zeal in their promotion which he has ever manifested, and the success which has crowned his researches, we have no doubt but he will present us with "a feast of reason and flow" of facts, which his own observation and experience have substantiated, worthy of the great occasion which will convene its multitudes.

Yours, &c. W. B****.

Buck Wheat.

The Baltimore Patriot says, that "the crops of Buckwheat this year are far more extensive in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and promise to be far more productive than those of any previous year, and well has the farmer guarded against the worst effects of a short supply of wheat, by providing an abundant supply of this grateful substitute.

It is astonishing to witness the slow progress our farmers make in improvements. There is nothing of the grain kind so grateful to the palate, next to sweet corn, as buckwheat cakes, yet we use very little of either. Buckwheat can be sown with success after the winter crop of grain is despaired of in the spring, and after Indian corn is destroyed by the cut-worm or the crows.

We have immense fields all over the country that will bear good crops of buckwheat; and now that wheat flour is $9,50 a barrel, we have scarcely a bushel of buckwheat to be grained into flour as a substitute. Substitute, indeed! Why it is the article itself in perfection for breakfast and supper the year round. The "*stupid Dutchmen*" in Pennsylvania know how to make this "*grateful substitute*" into cakes. The Yankees know but little about it, and much of the buckwheat they raise is thrown to the hogs.—*Northampton Courier.*

Cline on the Formation of Animals.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Sir—It is not long since I returned from an agricultural excursion through some of the most interesting portions of England and Scotland. Being at Holkham, Norfolk, the seat of Thos. Wm. Coke, Esq. I met a large party of agriculturists whose attention was much devoted to the improvement of stock. Mr. Coke distributed, in small pamphlet form, a concise statement of the general principles by which he had for years been governed, in the selection and breeding of his stock—which is acknowledged to be among the finest in that country.

I was not so fortunate as to obtain a printed copy of the pamphlet, but subsequently procured a manuscript copy, which I place at your disposal, hoping you will give it an insertion in the Register, if you deem it worthy of being laid before your readers. P. H.

On the form in General.

The form of domestic animals has been greatly improved, by selecting with much care the best formed for breeding; but, the theory of improvement has not been so well understood, that rules could be laid down for directing the practice. There is one point particularly, respecting which, the opinions of breeders have much varied, which is, whether crossing the breed be essential to improvement.

It is the intention of this communication to ascertain in what instances crossing is proper, and in what prejudicial; and the principles on which the propriety of it depends.

It has generally been supposed that the breed of animals is improved by the largest males. This opinion has done considerable mischief, and would have done more injury if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best form and proportion, which are rarely to be met with in those of the largest size.

Experience has proved, that crossing has only succeeded in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger, than in the usual proportion of females to males; and that it has usually failed, when the males were disproportionally large.

The internal form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it, must therefore be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of internal parts.

The lungs are of the first importance. It is on their size and soundness, that the health and strength of an animal principally depends: their power of converting food into nourishment, is in proportion to their size. An animal with large lungs, is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore, has a greater aptitude to fatten.

The Chest.

The external indications of the size of the lungs, are the size and form of the chest, the form of which should approach to the figure of a cone, leaving its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins.

The capacity of the chest depends on its form more than on the extent of its circumference, for where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have much larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipsis of equal circumference, and in proportion as the ellipsis deviates from the circle, it contains less. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious, unless it is proportionately broad.

The Pelvis.

The pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch-bones with the bone of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with the less difficulty.

When this cavity is small, the life of the mother and her offspring is endangered.

The size of the pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the twist, which is the space between the thighs.

The breadth of the loins is always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis.

The Head.

The head should be small, by which the birth is much facilitated; the smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

Horns are useless to domestic animals, and they are often causes of accidents. It is not difficult to breed animals without horns.

The breeders of horned cattle and horned sheep, sustain a loss more extensive than they may conceive; for it is not the horns alone, but also much more bone in the skulls of such animals to support their horns, for which the butcher pays nothing; and besides this, there is an additional quantity of ligament and muscle in the neck, which is of small value.

The skull of a ram with its horns weighed five times more than another skull which was hornless. Both these skulls were taken from sheep of the same age, each being four years old. The great difference in weight depended chiefly on the horns, for the lower jaws were nearly equal; one weighing seven ounces, and the other six ounces and three quarters, which proves that the natural size of the head was nearly the same in both, independently of the horns, and the thickness of bone which supports them.

In a horned animal, the skull is extremely thick. In a hornless animal, it is much thinner, especially in that part where the horns usually grow.

To those who have not reflected on the subject, it may appear of little importance whether sheep and cattle have horns or no; but on a moderate calculation it will be found that the loss in farming stock, and also in the diminution of animal food, is very considerable, from the production of horns and their appendages. A mode of breeding which would prevent the production of these, would afford a considerable profit in an increase of meat and wool and other valuable parts.

The length of the neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The Muscles.

The muscles, and tendons which are their appendages, should be large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The Bones.

The strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small.

Animals that were imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionately large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones, therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

On the Improvement of Form.

To obtain the most approved form, two modes of breeding have been practiced; one by the selection of individuals of the same family, called breeding in and in: the other, by selecting

males and females from different varieties of the same species, which is called crossing the breed.

When a particular variety approaches perfection in form, breeding in and in may be the better practice; especially for these who are not well acquainted with the principles on which improvement depends.

When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male, the offspring is of an improved form.

For instance, if a well-formed large ram be put to ewes proportionably small, the lambs will not be so well-shaped as their parents; and if a small ram be put to large ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form.

The proper method of improving the forms of animals, consists in selecting a well-formed female proportionably larger than the male.

The improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution.

The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent, and therefore when the female parent is disproportionably small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and the offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling.

But when the female from her size and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a fœtus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionably greater.

The larger female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

To produce the best formed animals, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is entire.

It has been observed in the beginning of the paper, that the power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food, depends principally on the magnitude of the lungs to which the organs of digestion are subservient.

To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing is the most expeditious, because well formed females may be selected from a variety of a large size, to be put to a well formed male of a variety that is rather smaller.

By such a method of crossing, the lungs and heart become proportionably larger, in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fœtus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs, than to the other parts of the body, and as the shape and size of the chest, depend on that of the lungs, hence arises the remarkably large chest which is produced by crossing with females that are larger than the males.

The *practice* according to this principle of improvement, however, ought to be limited, for it may be carried to such an extent, that the bulk of the body might be so disproportioned to the size of the limbs, as to prevent the animals from moving with sufficient facility.

In animals where activity is required, that practice should not be extended so far as in those which are intended for the food of man.

On the Character of Animals.

By character in animals is here meant those external appearances by which the varieties of the same species are distinguished. The characters of both parents are observed in their offspring, but that of the male most frequently, predominates. This may be illustrated in the breeding of horned animals, among which there are many varieties of sheep, and some of cattle, which are horned.

If a hornless ram be put to a horned ewe almost all the lambs will be hornless, partaking of the character of the male, more than of the female parent.

In some counties, as Norfolk, Wilkshire, and Dorsetshire, most of the sheep have horns. In Norfolk, the horns may be got rid of by crossing with Ryland rams, which would also improve the form of the chest and the quantity of the wool.

In Wilkshire, and Dorsetshire, the same improvement might be made by crossing the sheep, with South-down rams.

An offspring without horns might be obtained from the Devon cattle, by crossing with the hornless bulls of the Galloway breed. This would also improve the form of the chest, which the Devons are often deficient in.

Examples of the good effects of Crossing the Breed.

The great improvement of the breed of horses in England arose from crosses with the diminutive stallions, Barbs, and Arabians; and the introduction of Flanders mares into this country, was the source of improvements in the breed of cart horses.

The form of swine has also been greatly improved by crossing with the small Chinese boar.

Examples of the bad effects of crossing the Breed.

When it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger stallions than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed by producing a race of small chested, long legged, large headed, worthless animals.

A similar project was adopted in Normandy to enlarge the breed of horses there, by the use of stallions from Holstein, and in consequence the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing the offspring much inferior in form to that of the native stallions.

Some graziers in the Isle of Shepley conceived that they could improve their sheep by large Lincolnshire rams, the produce of which was however much inferior in the shape of the carcase, and the quality of the wool, and their flocks were greatly injured by this attempt to improve them.

Attempts to improve the native animals of a country, and by any plan of crossing should be made with the greatest caution, for by a mistaken practice extensively pursued irreparable mischief may be done.

In any country where a particular race of animals has continued for centuries, it may be presumed that their constitution is adopted to the food and climate.

The pliancy of the animal economy is such, as that an animal will gradually accommodate itself to very great vicissitudes in climate and alterations in food, and by degrees undergo great changes in constitution, but these changes can be effected only by degrees, and may often require a great number of successive generations for their accomplishment.

It may be proper to improve the form of a native race, but at the same time it may be a very injudicious attempt to enlarge the size.

The size of animals is commonly adopted to the soil which they inhabit. Where produce is nutritive and abundant, the animals are large, having grown proportionally to the quantity of food which for generations they have been accustomed to obtain. Where the produce is scanty the animals are small, being proportioned to the quantity of food which they are able to procure, of these contrasts the sheep of Lincolnshire, and of Wales, are examples. The sheep of Lincolnshire would starve on the mountains of Wales.

Crossing the breed of animals may be attended with bad effects in various ways and that even when adopted in the beginning on a good principle; for instance, suppose some larger ewes, than those of the native breed were taken to the mountains of Wales and put to the rams of that country—if these foreign ewes were fed in proportion to their size, their lambs would be of an improved form, and larger in size than the native animals; but the males produced by this cross though of a good form would be disproportionate in size to the native ewes, and therefore, if permitted to mix with them, would be productive of a starveling ill-formed progeny. Thus a cross which was at first an improvement would by giving occasion to a contrary cross ultimately prejudice the breed.

The general mistake in crossing has arisen from an attempt to increase the size of a native race of animals, being a fruitless effort to counteract the laws of nature.

The Arabian horses are in general the most perfect in the world; which probably has arisen from great care in selection and also from being unmixed with any variety of the same species; the males therefore have never been disproportioned to the size of the females.

The native horses of India are small but well proportioned, and good of their kind. With the intention of increasing their size the India company have adopted a plan of sending large stallions to India. If these stallions should be extensively used, a disproportioned race must be the result, and a valuable breed of horses may be irretrievably spoiled.

From theory, from practice, and from extensive observation, which is more to be depended on than either, it is reasonable to form this

Conclusion.

It is wrong to enlarge a native breed of animals, for in proportion to their increase of size they become worse in form, less hardy, and more liable to disease.

Anticipated Change in the Agriculture of THE UNITED STATES.

Some considerable time has now passed since we yielded, slowly and with difficulty, to the belief, that the introduction of silk culture in this country would be extended widely and profitably: and since adopting that opinion, we have made continually repeated efforts to impress on the people of Virginia, and the other southern states, the superiority of their facilities—in better climate, cheaper land, and surplus and now less expensive hands—for carrying on this new business, over those of our northern countrymen, who have already proved the advantages to be derived, and are investing large capitals in numerous adventures for this object. In New England, where most of these efforts are making, there is no superfluity of labor. Fortunately, every poor female, and all persons infirm from either tender or advanced age, may be, and annually are, employed profitably, according to their measure of bodily power. Yet still it is considered profitable to divert much of this labor to the silk business: and that too, in a climate so rigorous that artificial heat must be used frequently in rearing the worms, and the best kinds of mulberries are often greatly injured if not killed to the ground, by such severe winters as the last. In Virginia, there is no difficulty as to climate— thousands now unemployed and expensive hands might be given to the work—and lands, now unprofitable or neglected, and at very low prices, would serve as well for planting, as those selling ten or twenty times as high in New England. Putting all views of greater pecuniary profits aside, if the silk culture could be established in Virginia, without any absolute loss to the undertakers, in giving the bread of independence and of honest labor, to thousands of destitute females, who have now no resource but to live on the charity of others, or to starve on their own ill-paid labor of the needle.

Another new kind of industry now seems likely to be introduced, and established with profit, and which, in a different manner, offers great benefit to the agriculture of a large portion of the United States. This is the making of sugar from beets. We readily confess, that until very recently, we considered this scheme worthless, and absurd in every country that could freely import sugar produced from the cane—and that this species of industry, which could not be established by the iron despotism of Napoleon, and the protection afforded by his "continual system," could not exist in times of peace and of comparatively free trade. But we have been forced to yield the opinion to such facts as are presented in the letter of Professor Cooper, and other pieces in this No. which are but specimens of many that have recently appeared. If, as seems to be undeniable, beet sugar can be made cheaper than that of the cane can be bought, there is an end of all question and doubt as to profit. There is also an agricultural benefit to be expected from the new culture of beets, for sugar, that is very important, and that is an addition to all the pecuniary profit expected from the sale of sugar, and the profits of live stock, fed on the pulp left

after the saccharine matter has been expressed. This is the introduction in our farming of what is so greatly needed, an increased extent of culture of roots, or green and meliorating crops, to take the place of our too extensive grain culture. The culture of beets for sugar, and the use of the pulp as food for cattle, must necessarily make the rotation of crops more mild, and add greatly to the improvement of the soil—and by this means, would ultimately add very far more to the fertility and wealth of a country, than as much grain culture, even though the pecuniary profits to the farmer, at first, might be no more. The same important consideration applies also, though in a different manner, to silk culture. Thus it may well happen, that the introduction of these two new kinds of culture, even though not attended with greater pecuniary profits, (or not much greater,) at first, would be productive ultimately of far greater to each individual farmer, as well as of greater moral and political benefits to the nation.

This important consideration of the advantage of beet culture to a rotation of crops, is properly appreciated in France. The latest French article on the subject that we have seen is from the pen of M. Soulange Bodin, and appeared in the *Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise* for April, 1836. We offer a translation of a passage on this head.

"The Viscount Morel de Vinde, in these Memoirs, has there presented the sugar beet as being the best, or rather the only kind of tilled plants which, in the four-shift rotation can usefully be substituted for the year of naked fallow (to prepare for wheat;) and he thus considers as connected the universal perfection of our agriculture, with the manufacture itself of sugar from beets: a manufacture which, by its indefinite extension, and demand continually renewed, ought to give greater encouragement to the culture of this plant, which is susceptible of having, from this moment, a general use, and a certain sale. Indeed he says, the (making perfect the) four-shift rotation, consists in finding a plant that is not exhausting to the soil—of which the tillage is confined to one year, and serves well to cleanse and to pulverize the soil—and of which the products, not yielding a kind of food for men before indigenous, or belonging to the country, shall however be in general use, and command certain and ready sale. The beet, applied to the making of sugar, fulfils perfectly the conditions of the problem." * * "It may also be observed, that the plant which by the production of this sugar, renders possible the universal improvement of agricultvre, furnishes besides, by its remains, (as food) the best of all manures for cattle. This plant fulfils so completely all the conditions required from tillage crops, that it would be necessary to substitute it for the naked fallows, even though it should oot yield otherwise (and at first) sueh rich or important products."

In the report of the Council of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which was also published in the *Annales*, it is stated by the Minister of Commerce (presiding at the meeting) that the manufactories of France in 1835, yielded 25 millions of kilogrammes of beet sugar, of the value of 35 francs the quintal, which is equal to one third of the annual consumption of the kingdom; that 50,000 hectares of land were then subjected to the culture of the plant; and that in those parts of France where the culture was established on a large scale, the value of the lands had been increased, and in many cases even had been doubled.

According to the present imperfect lights on this subject, we fear that the beet culture will not suit a region so warm as Eastern Virginia. But its introduction will be a benefit sufficiently important, even if confined to the regions lying more north and west. It is probable that the fanaticism of the "abolitionists" may be mingled with the motives to spread this culture in the north—and that one of the results may be an effort to lessen the consumation of sugar from the cane, as being the product of slave labor. Be it so. This fanaticism cannot exert any part of its tremendous force more harmlessly to the south, or more beneficially to the north, than in promoting the extension of this new culture.—*Farmer's Register.*

NEW-YORK MARKET.

Week ending Saturday, Sept. 10.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser says, the trade of the city is uncommonly good. Hotels and boarding-houses filled with strangers; the wharves are crowded with shipping to such a degree that it is difficult for them to get berths. The western lines of boats go full of goods, and the steamboats are crowded with passengers. The great number of fine stores that have been run up within the last few months are nearly completed, and are generally opened with splendid stocks of goods. We doubt much whether the city has ever known a more thriving period.

ASHES—The Havre market has improved, but this market which once influenced ours, appears not to have any effect. The demand has been very constant all the season; pots at $6, and pearls at 7,75 a 8; at these prices buyers take all that are offered, and nothing under. The demand for pearls appears wholly for home consumption; in comparison to pots, but few have been shipped.

FLOUR—The spirit of speculation that prevailed two weeks since, subsided very much during the early part of the week, and prices fell back full twenty-five cents. Yesterday, however, the face of things changed altogether. Orders from the east were heavy and the consequence was, flour recovered all it had lost and more; Western Canal has become very active at 9 to 9 25.

GRAIN—All descriptions are very quick; buyers are anxious to lay hold of every thing that appears. In wheat there has been a good deal doing, 4000 bushels Dutch, and 4000 bushels Canada sold at two dollars; 1600 western at 1,90; these are high prices at this season. Rye is also brisk; several thousand bushels that have reached us have gone off freely at 112½c; northern corn at the same; 1200 Maryland yellow at one dollar; 2500 Ohio and Virginia at 95 a 96c; these are extraordinary prices at this season of the year.

HAY continues to bear a good price, old keeps up to 1,50 and new has advanced to 1,25.

WOOL—There has been a fair business done this week, chiefly in low foreign wools; low priced and middling qualities of fleeces are in good demand at moderate rates, but as supplies are limited little has been done in them.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (Morus Multicaulis) from *France*, *Italy* and *China*, of *one*, *two* and *three* years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH'S extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which, to increase the foilage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH.
DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton Sept. 7. sept18-7t*

Albany Nursery.

BUEL & WILSON, advertise to their friends and the public, that they now have on hand a good supply of Pear and Plum Trees, embracing the best new varieties, selected with care in the London Nurseries, last winter, by one of the partners, and in fine condition for transplanting this fall. In addition to their ordinary assortment of Peach, Apple and other Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Green House Plants, Dahlias, &c. Their assortment of Dahlias and Roses is particularly choice and extensive. Orders respectfully solicited.

Sept. 14, 1836. 3w

Mendon Academy.

The exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Wednesday the 14th inst., under the direction of Mr. R. F. Buel and Miss M. J. Raymond.

The teacher who has recently been procured for the Ladies' Department, possesses the advantage of experience as a Preceptress in one of the first schools in the city of New York.

ALEXANDER SHELDON,
sept13-fr2t Sec'y of Trustees.

To Improvers of Stock.

THE subscriber informs those who wish to improve their stock of sheep, that he has for sale seventeen full blooded south down Sheep, viz: Yearlings and Lambs, of the first quality, the sires and dams of the same, were imported by himself from England in 1833, and exhibited in Rochester last October. I wish not to extol those sheep, as their look and make will show their superiority over all other kinds, and I venture to say that a trial of them will prove that there is no deception in their looks, those who have tried them cross with the stock of this country, are well satisfied with the improvement they have made in their stock. I intend to exhibit them in Rochester, in the early part of October, of which time due notice will be given through this paper, those who wish to purchase will do well by calling as early as convenient at my residence, and select for themselves, those residing at a distance can communicate to me by Letter which will be promptly attended to. Said Sheep are esteemed much for their quietness, and it is justly calculated by stock breeders in England that three hundred south down sheep will do as well on the same pasture as two hundred of any other Breed; for further particulars enquire of the subscriber. JAMES PARSONS.

Riga, Monroe Co, Sept. 14, 1836. 1flt*

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, July* 23, 1836.—A general election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. ELIAS POND, Sheriff.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, July 15, 1836.

Sir—I hereby give you notice that at the next general election of this state, to be held on the 7th 8th and 9th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

I also give you notice that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District in the place of John Griffin, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District, and that 42 Electors of President and Vice President are also to be chosen at the general election aforesaid. They will also give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in county offices which may exist. july26

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamenta Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

BURIAL OF THE EMIGRANT'S BABE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Near the Catholic cemetery, about three miles from the city of New York, I met one of the most singular and affecting funeral processions which it has ever been my fortune to witness. It was a lone mother, with her little boy by her side, and the coffin containing the body of her dead infant in her arms. She was a German, and could speek but few words of English. She presented a paper, which contained the regular order necessary for every interment in the public vault of the Roman Catholic cemetery. But had she been ever so skilled in our language, it was evident that she had that grief within which does not speak. Her eyes filled, and sobs choked her utterance, as she said, '*I lost meine baby—four week.*'" COL. WM. L. STONE.

I mused amid the place of graves,
When the brief autumn day,
With its hoarse minstrelsy of storms,
Sank to its rest away—
The long grass gave a rustling sound,
As to the mourner's tread—
And lo! a lonely woman came,
The bearer of her dead.

No stately hearse, or sable pall,
Or tall plumes waving high,
Impress'd the solemn pomp of wo
Upon the passer-by—
But Nature's grief, so oft unknown
Beside the proud man's bier,
Where long processions slowly move,
Speak forth, resistless, here.

No foot of neighbor or of friend,
In pitying love drew nigh,
Nor the sweet German dirge breath'd out
As 'neath her native sky,
To bless the clay that came to sleep
Within the hallow'd sod,
And emulate that triumph-strain
Which gives the soul to God.

Poor babe! that grieving breast from
Thy transient life stream flow'd, [whence
Doth press the coffin, as it goes
On to the last abode;
Those patient arms that shelter'd thee,
With many a tenter prayer,
In sad reluctance yield thee back
To Earth, thy mother's care.

No priestly hand the immortal scroll
Of heavenly hope display'd,
As in the drear and darken'd vault
Her infant gem she laid;
And wildly mid the stranger shades
Of that sequester'd dell,
The lofty language of the Rhine,
In troubled cadance fell.

But grasping fast the mourner's skirts,
In wonder and in fear,
A boy, who thrice the spring had seen,
Stood all unnoticed near,
And wistful on his mother's face
Was fixed that fair child's eye,
While tear-drops o'er his glowing cheek
Gush'd forth, he knew not why:

For sympathy's o'erwhelming sob
Awoke his bosom's strife,
And wondering sorrow strongly stirr'd
The new-born fount of life—
Yea—still that trace of woe must gleam
From life's unwritten page,
Though Memory's casket he should search
With the dim eye of Age.

But with so strong and deep a power
That lonely funeral stole,
Among the pictured scenes that dwell
For ever in the soul,
That often when I wander near,
And sad winds murmur low,
Starting, I seem once more to hear
That wailing mother's wo.

The receipt on the Boston and Worcester rail road for the past week were $5,517, 66 cents.

The "Western Barrens."

Barrens are a species of country of a mixed character, uniting Forest and Prairie. They are covered with scattering oaks, rough and stunted in their appearance, interspersed with patches of hazle, brushwood, and tough grass. They appear to be the result of the contest which the fire is periodically continuing with the timber. The appearance of this description of country led the early settlers of the state to suppose that the scantiness of the timber was owing to the poverty of the soil; and hence the title, thus ignorantly given, and calculated to convey erroneous notions to our eastern farmers, became of universal application to this extensive tract of country. It is ascertained, however, that these *barrens* embrace as productive a soil as can be found in the state—healthy; more rolling than the prairies, and abounding with that important requisite to desirable farms, good springs. The fire visits these barrens in the fall, but owing to the insufficiency of the fuel, is not able to destroy, entirely, the timber. The farmer may settle, without hesitation or fear, in any part of this species of land, where he can find timber sufficient for his present purposes and wants; for the soil is supposed to be better adapted to all the interests of agriculture and the vicisitudes of the seasons, than the deeper and richer mould of bottom and prairie land. Where the fire is prevented from the ravages, (as it easily can be by the occupant of the soil,) heavy timber springs up with a rapidity which would be incredible to the northern emigrant. High insulated *bluffs*, of a conical form, and exhibiting the appearance of connected ridges, rise up from the bottoms, along the rivers which meander and fertalize them; they are from one to three hundred feet in height. *Knobs* of land, stony and often rocky, at their summits, are found along the rivers, in some sections of the state, separated by deep ravines. The prairies are often intersected by ravines leading down to the streams. Deep sink holes, which serve to drain off the waters, are found in some parts and prove that the substance is secondary limestone, abounding in subterraneous cavities. Very little that is denominated in the eastern states *stony* ground is found in this state. There are quarries of stones in the bluffs, in the banks of the streams, and in the ravines. In the vicinity of Juliet, and many other promising villages, an abundance of stone can be procured, admirably adapted to the purposes of building; uniting durability with great beauty and warmth. *Timber*, were it *equally* distributed in this state, would be adequate to the necessities of the settlers. Its apparent scarcity, where the prairie prevails, is not to be so great an obstacle to settlement as has been generally imagined. Substitutes have been found for many of the purposes to which timber is generally applied: and the rapidity with which prairie, under the hand of care and cultivation, becomes converted into forests of timber, affords a sure guaranty for the future. The kinds of timber most abundant in the state are oaks of the various species, black and white walnut, ash, of the several varieties, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, hackberry, linden, hickory, cotton-wood, pecan, mulberry, buckeye, sycamore, cherry, box, elder, sassafras, and persimon. In the southern and eastern parts of the state, yellow poplar and beach may be found. Near the Ohio are cypress trees, and in several counties clumps of yellow pine and cedar. On the Calumet, near the south end of Lake Michigan, is a forest of small pine. The underwood growth consists principally of redbud, pawpaw, sumac, plum, crab-apple, grape-vines, dog-wood, spice-bush, green-briar, hazle, &c. The trees in this state are very luxuriant in their growth, and are frequently found of a stupendous size, particularly the cotton-wood and sycamore, on the alluvial soil of the rivers.—*Chicago (Illinois) American.*

PATENT BRICK MACHINE.—A great number of testimonials have been placed in our hands, by which we infer that the machine invented by Mr. Sawyer, for making brick from dry clay, is a very valuable invention. It is said to be capable of turning out 25,000 bricks per day. The great saving claimed for this machine, is the vast amount of labor dispensed with, as the bricks when taken from the mould are at once conveyed to the kiln, without the labor of bearing them off, yarding them, protecting them from rain, &c. It is also said, that the brick manufactured in this way, are much smoother, harder and heavier than by the ordinary mode.—*Philadelphia Saturday Cour.*

HOME.—What is home; a magic word—a sound that falls upon the ear like the strain of a lute, and it is borne out on the still evening air. What is home? Ask the mariner, as he rocks upon the tossed deep. His time worn brow softens—his bosom heaves with the rush of youthful thoughts, as he points to the dim line where sea and cloud blend together, and he tells you "*There!*"—and that by the roaring reef and in the howling storm, he bethinks himself home—that beloved spot, which lies not on the welcome lee—and sighs. Ask the classic youth who, just free from his *Alma Mater*, roams over the wide-spreading prairie, or climbs the blue mountains of the West, overlooking far reaching vales, and exhausting horizon after horizon, encircling hill, and lake, and upland slope, and winding river—ask *him* if he thinks of home, and he will tell you that each returning evening speaks of it, and that as he turns his eye to the cloud that, tinged by the farewell rays of the departed sun, hangs far in the East, and seems in imagination to sleep over the place of his birth, he is in an instant there. O sacred, breathing thought! The soul is lost in a sea of memory! Dwelling, grove, and solemn forest are animated. Scene after scene, association after association, come rushing upon the mind, and in a moment his past life comes back upon him. *Who* forgets the parent's last look—the parting kiss—the loved one's tear? The splendid mansion or lowly cottage—fertile plain or barren rock—*all* are hallowed, as we look back upon them through the vista of years. It may be that the footprints of decay are there—that the village church is crumbling—the walls of that paternal dwelling sinking to ruin—and around them the woodbine is clinging; yet there, and where even the wild grass waves over the graves of our sires, their *home* is, there we began to live—there we love to linger.

Remarkable Feat by a Horse.—On Friday week, a valuable horse belonging to a gentleman, who is employed in one of the Banks of this city, left his stable, which is situated near the East river, in Brooklyn; and the animal, being blind, walked off the dock into the river. The tide at the time was flowing strongly, and the horse took his course up the river at a rapid rate. Being blind, he of course could not discern the nearest landing place, and he continued swimming due east for an hour and a half. At this time he landed at Hell Gate, on Mill Rock, about 8 miles distant from his starting point; where the owner recovered him in the morning, safe and sound. Although blind, the horse is worth $75; and it is said, that not one in ten could discover his blindness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

25,000 Mulberry Trees.

WE have 25,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees 3 years old, which we will sell at $25 per 1000, or $3 per 100. If 5000 or upwards are taken, a deduction will be made.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
sept 3 Rochester Seed Store.

20,000 GENUINE Morus multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberrry, of one and two years' growth, by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Also—30,000 White *M*ulberry, of one and two years' growth—for sale by ASA ROWE.
Greece, August 3, 1836.